

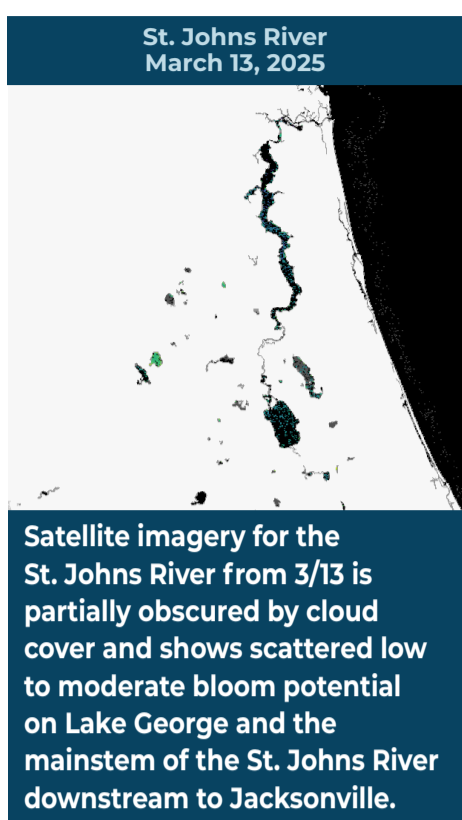
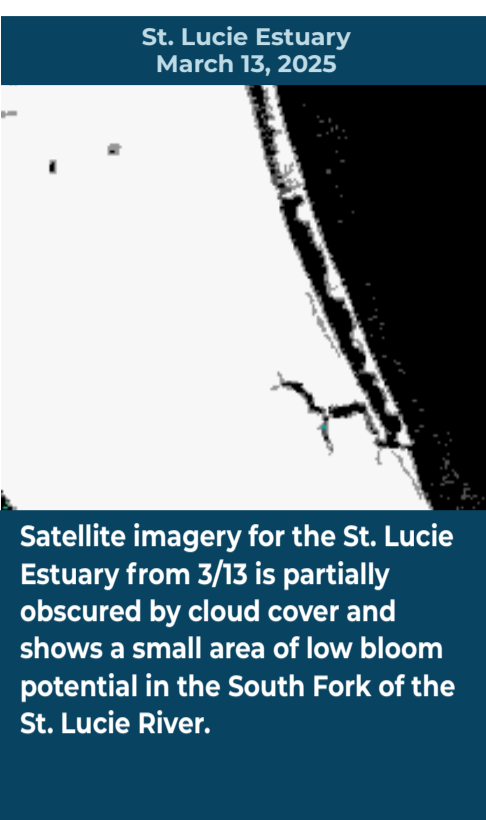
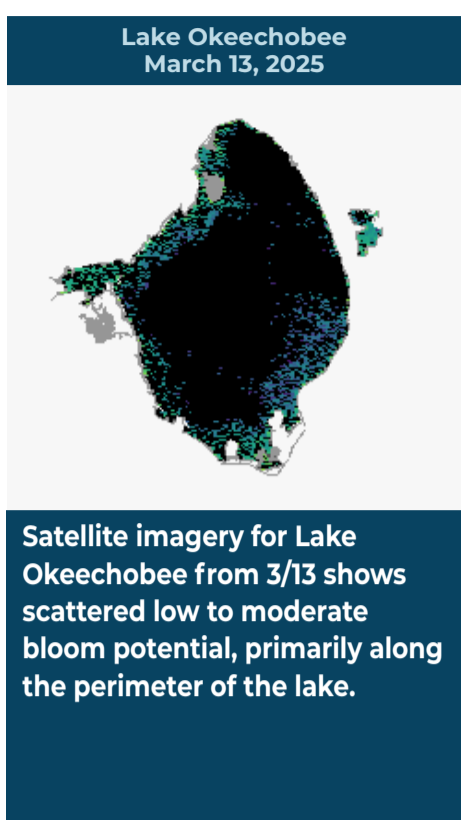
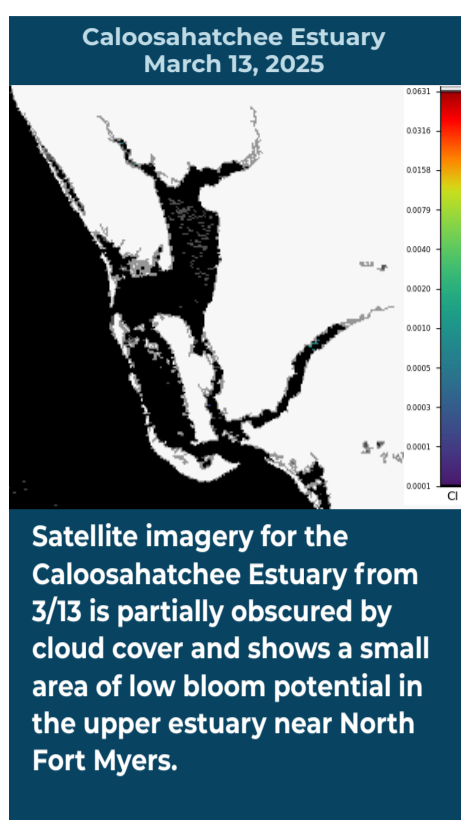


# BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

## REPORTING MARCH 7-MARCH 13, 2025

Satellite imagery provided by NOAA - Images are impacted by cloud cover.

A value of 0.004 is nominally equivalent to approximately 20-30 ug/L chlorophyll a of cyanobacteria, and 0.06 would be in the 300-500 ug/L chlorophyll a range. Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due to rapidly changing environmental conditions or satellite inconsistencies (i.e., wind, rain, temperature or stage).



Satellite imagery for the Caloosahatchee Estuary from 3/13 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows a small area of low bloom potential in the upper estuary near North Fort Myers.

Satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee from 3/13 shows scattered low to moderate bloom potential, primarily along the perimeter of the lake.

Satellite imagery for the St. Lucie Estuary from 3/13 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows a small area of low bloom potential in the South Fork of the St. Lucie River.

Satellite imagery for the St. Johns River from 3/13 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows scattered low to moderate bloom potential on Lake George and the mainstem of the St. Johns River downstream to Jacksonville.

## SUMMARY

There were 13 reported site visits in the past seven days with 13 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at seven of the sites.

On 3/10-3/12, Florida Department of Environmental Protection staff collected six Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) response samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

**Lake Ola — Northeast Dock:** *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

**East Lake — South Shore:** *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Woronichinia naegeliana* co-dominant; 1.3 parts per billion (ppb) microcystins detected.

**Bass Lake — East Shore:** *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

**Lake Ivanhoe West Lobe — East Shore:** *Dolichospermum circinale*; no cyanotoxins detected.

**Lake Formosa — pedestrian bridge:** No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

**Lake Winnott — 147 Bakers Acres Drive:** *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Aphanizomenon flos-aquae* co-dominant; an estimated 2.0 ppb microcystins detected.

On 3/11-3/12, St. Johns River Water Management District staff collected five routine HAB monitoring sample. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

**Lake George — Center:** No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

**St. Johns River — Mandarin Point:** No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

**Doctors Lake — Center:** No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

**St. Johns River — Shands Bridge:** No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

**Crescent Lake — mouth of Dunns Creek:** No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

On 3/11, Highlands County staff collected two HAB response samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

**Lake Placid — Boat Ramp:** *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

**Lake Grassy:** *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

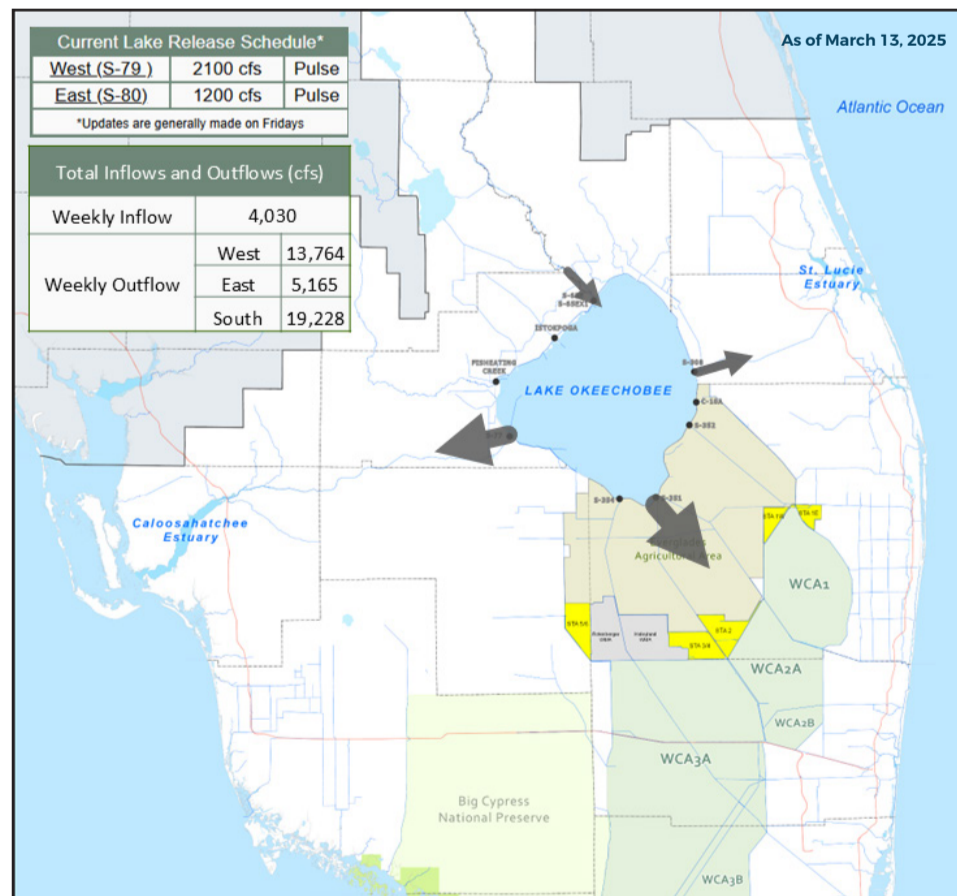
## Last Week

On 3/6, DEP staff collected one HAB response sample from **Lake Killarney — Near Center**. The sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had trace levels (0.94 ppb and 0.12 ppb) of microcystins and cylindrospermopsin, respectively.

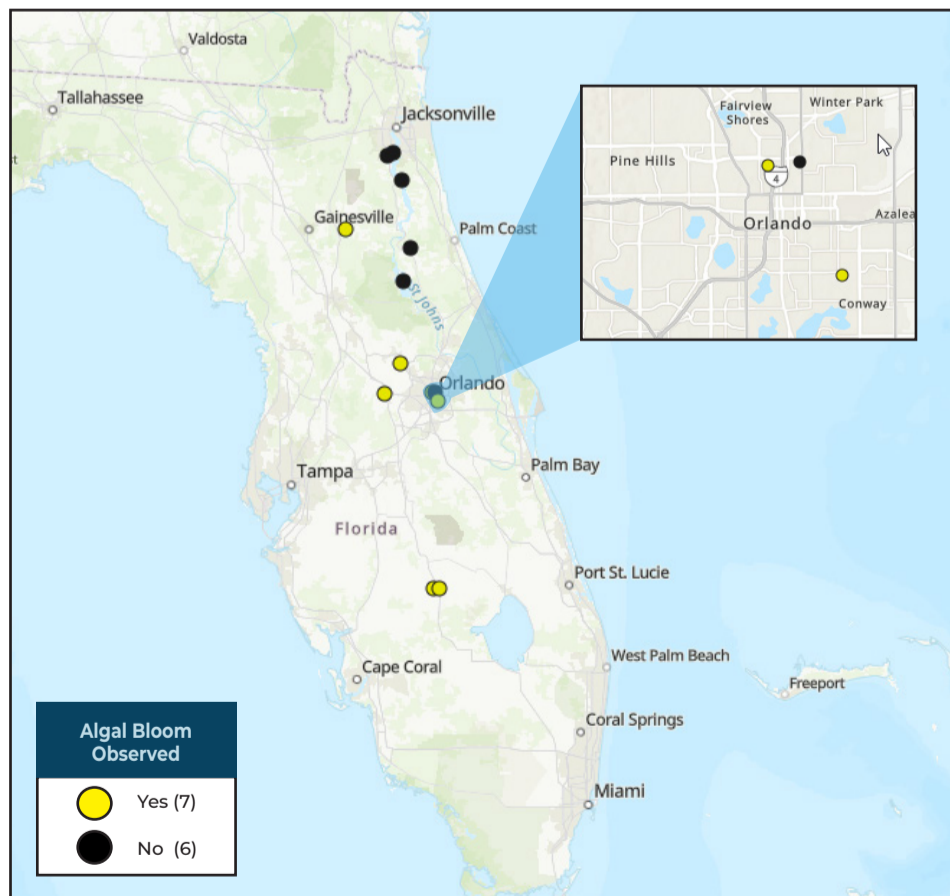
Results for completed analyses are available at [FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom](https://FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom).

This is a high-level summary of the sampling events for the reported week. For all field visit and analytical result details, please refer to the complete algal bloom map with data table by clicking the "Field and Lab Details" Quick Link from the Algal Bloom Dashboard. Different types of blue-green algal bloom species can look different and have different impacts. However, regardless of species, many types of blue-green algae can produce toxins that can make you or your pets sick if swallowed or possibly cause skin and/or eye irritation due to contact. We advise staying out of water where algae is visibly present as specks or mats or where water is discolored pea-green, blue-green or brownish-red. Additionally, pets or livestock should not come into contact with algal bloom-impacted water or with algal bloom material or fish on the shoreline.

## LAKE OKEECHOBEE OUTFLOWS



## SITE VISITS FOR BLUE-GREEN ALGAE



### SIGN-UP FOR UPDATES

To receive personalized email notifications about blue-green algae and red tide, visit

**PROTECTING TOGETHER**  
ProtectingFloridaTogether.gov

### REPORT PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUES

#### HUMAN ILLNESS

Florida Poison Control Centers can be reached 24/7 at 800-222-1222  
(DOH provides grant funding to the Florida Poison Control Centers)

#### OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERNS

**CONTACT DOH**  
(DOH county office)  
[FloridaHealth.gov/all-county-locations.html](https://FloridaHealth.gov/all-county-locations.html)

### REPORT ALGAL BLOOMS

#### SALTWATER BLOOM

- Observe stranded wildlife or a fish kill.
- Information about red tide and other saltwater algal blooms.

**CONTACT FWC**  
800-636-0511 (fish kills)  
888-404-3922 (wildlife Alert)  
[MyFWC.com/RedTide](https://MyFWC.com/RedTide)

#### FRESHWATER BLOOM

- Observe an algal bloom in a lake or freshwater river.
- Information about blue-green algal blooms.

**CONTACT DEP**  
855-305-3903  
(to report freshwater blooms)  
[FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom](https://FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom)